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chapter or for other reasons considered by OPM to be disqualifying for the particular position. OPM may also sustain an objection to certification of an otherwise qualified eligible for an overseas position on the basis of special overseas selection factors.

(b) An appointing officer may not pass over a preference eligible to select a non-preference eligible unless an objection to the preference eligible is sustained by OPM.

(c) Pending OPM action on an agency's objection to an eligible, the agency may not appoint an eligible who would be within reach only if the objection is sustained.

(d) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, do not apply if the agency has more than one position to fill from the same certificate and holds a position for the individual objected to in the event OPM does not sustain the objection.

(e) Agencies shall follow the procedures for objecting to an eligible published by OPM in its operating manuals.

[42 FR 61240, Dec. 2, 1977, as amended at 66 FR 66710, Dec. 27, 2001]

§ 332.407 Restriction of consideration to one sex.

An appointing officer may not restrict his consideration of eligibles or employees for competitive appointment or appointment by noncompetitive action to a position in the competitive service to one sex, except in unusual circumstances when OPM finds the action justified.

[34 FR 5367, Mar. 19, 1969. Redesignated at 42 FR 61240, Dec. 2, 1977]

PART 333 [RESERVED]

PART 334—TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT OF EMPLOYEES BETWEEN FEDERAL AGENCIES AND STATE, LOCAL, AND INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS, INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AND OTHER ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 3376; E.O. 11589, 3 CFR 557 (1971-1975).

SOURCE: 44 FR 25394, May 1, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 334.101 Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to carry into effect the objectives of title IV of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 and title VI of the Civil Service Reform Act which authorize the temporary assignment of employees between Federal agencies and State, local, and Indian tribal governments, institutions of higher education and other eligible organizations.

§ 334.102 Definitions.

In this part: *Assignment* means a period of service under chapter 33, subchapter VI of title 5, United States Code;

Employee means an individual serving in a Federal agency under a career or career-conditional appointment including career appointees in the Senior Executive Service, individuals under appointments of equivalent tenure in excepted service positions, and presidential management interns; or an individual employed for at least 90 days in a career position with a State, local, or Indian tribal government, institution of higher education, or other eligible organization;

Federal agency means an Executive agency, military department, a court of the United States, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Library of Congress, the Botanic Garden, the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Budget Office, the United States Postal Service, the Postal Rate Commission, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of Technology Assessment, and such other similar agencies of the legislative and judicial branches as determined appropriate by the Office of Personnel Management;

Institution of higher education means a domestic, accredited public or private

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4-year college or university, or a technical or junior college;

Indian tribal government refers to any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village as defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 668) which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians and includes any tribal organization as defined in section 4(c) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Pub. L. 93–638, S. 105);

Local government means any political subdivision, instrumentality, or authority of a State or States; and any general or special purpose agency of such a political subdivision, instrumentality, or authority;

Other organization means a national, regional, Statewide, areawide, or metropolitan organization representing member State or local governments; an association of State or local public officials; or a nonprofit organization which has as one of its principal functions the offering of professional advisory, research, education, or development services, or related services to governments or universities concerned with public management; and

State means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and a territory or possession of the United States; and an instrumentality or authority of a State or States; and a Federal-State authority or instrumentality.

§ 334.103 Approval of instrumentalities or authorities of State and local governments and “other organizations”.

(a) Organizations interested in participating in the mobility program as an instrumentality or authority of a State or local government or as an “other organization” as set out in this part must have their eligibility certified by the Federal agency with which they are entering into an assignment.

(b) Written requests for certification should include a copy of the organization's:

- (1) Articles of incorporation;
- (2) Bylaws;
- (3) Internal Revenue Service non-profit statement; and
- (4) Any other information which indicates that the organization has as a principal function the offering of professional advisory, research, educational, or development services, or related services to governments or universities concerned with public management.

(c) Federally funded research and development centers which appear on a master list maintained by the National Science Foundation are eligible to enter into mobility agreements.

(d) An organization denied certification by an agency may request reconsideration by the Office of Personnel Management.

[62 FR 23127, Apr. 29, 1997]

§ 334.104 Length of assignment.

(a) An assignment may be made for up to 2 years and may be extended by the head of a Federal agency, or his or her designee, for up to 2 more years, given the concurrence of the other parties to the agreement.

(b) A Federal agency may not send on assignment an employee who has served on mobility assignments for more than a total of 6 years during his or her Federal career. This applies only to Federal employees. The Office of Personnel Management may waive this provision upon the written request of the agency head, or his or her designee.

(c) A Federal agency may not send or receive on assignment an employee who has served under the mobility authority for 4 continuous years without at least a 12-month return to duty with the organization from which originally assigned.

[62 FR 23127, Apr. 29, 1997]

§ 334.105 Obligated service requirement.

(a) A Federal employee assigned under this subchapter must agree as a condition of accepting an assignment to serve with the Federal Government upon completion of the assignment for

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a period equal to the length of the assignment.

(b) If the employee fails to carry out this agreement, he or she must reimburse the Federal agency for its share of the costs of the assignment (exclusive of salary and benefits). The head of the Federal agency, or his or her designee, may waive this reimbursement for good and sufficient reason.

[62 FR 23127, Apr. 29, 1997]

§ 334.106 Requirement for written agreement.

(a) Before an assignment is made the Federal agency and the State, local, or Indian tribal government, institution of higher education, or other eligible organization and the assigned employee shall enter into a written agreement which records the obligations and responsibilities of the parties as specified in 5 U.S. Code 3373-3375.

(b) Agencies must maintain a copy of each assignment agreement form as well as any modification to the agreement.

[62 FR 23127, Apr. 29, 1997]

§ 334.107 Termination of agreement.

(a) An assignment may be terminated at any time at the request of the Federal agency or the State, local, or Indian tribal government, institution of higher education, or other participating organization. Where possible, the party terminating the assignment prior to the agreed upon date should provide 30-days advance notice along with a statement of reasons to the other parties to the agreement.

(b) Federal assignees continue to encumber the positions they occupied prior to assignment, and the position is subject to any personnel actions that might normally occur. At the end of the assignment, the employee must be allowed to resume the duties of his/her position or must be reassigned to another position of like pay and grade.

(c) An assignment is terminated, automatically, when the employer/employee relationship ceases to exist between the assignee and his or her original employer.

(d) The Office of Personnel Management shall have the authority to direct Federal agencies to terminate assign-

ments or take other corrective actions when assignments are found to have been made in violation of the requirements of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act and/or this part.

[44 FR 25394, May 1, 1979. Redesignated and amended at 45 FR 996, Jan. 4, 1980]

§ 334.108 Reports required.

A Federal agency which assigns an employee to or receives an employee from a State, local, or Indian tribal government, institution of higher education or other eligible organization in accordance with this part shall submit to the Office of Personnel Management such reports as the Office of Personnel Management may request.

[44 FR 25394, May 1, 1979. Redesignated at 45 FR 996, Jan. 4, 1980]

PART 335—PROMOTION AND INTERNAL PLACEMENT

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302, 3330; E.O. 10577, 3 CFR 1954-1958 Comp., p. 218; 5 U.S.C. 3304 (f), and Pub.L. 106-117.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 335.101 Effect of position change on status and tenure.

(a) *Status.* A position change authorized by § 335.102 does not change the competitive status of an employee.

(b) *Tenure.* Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section and § 316.703 of this chapter, a position change authorized by § 335.102 does not change the tenure of an employee.

(c) *Exceptions.* (1) A career-conditional employee who is promoted, demoted, or reassigned to a position paid under chapter 45 of title 39, United States Code, or required by law to be